sickness and old age, gain strength to themselves while comforting the workingn.an. And, as to some means of prevention of strikes and dangerous disputes between capital and labor, nothing better so far has been suggested than arbitation, within all the tines of wisdom and justice that national legislation can throw around it. Arbitration will give at least moral conclusion, against which neither capital nor labor could well hold out. Yes, I approve highly of President Cleveland's course in the strike. His prompt action brought State and city ordicials, citizens and strikers to their senses and certainly, so far as he went, he had legal right with him. Mr. Cleveland deserves well of the Nation, and of the people of Chicago in particular. It were well, indeed, for the principles of the Republic. and State authorities were always so prompt and firm in action as to render needless all appeal to the national executive. But, talking in a general way, without reference to the city of Chicago or the State of Illinois, of the affairs of which I am not fully instructed, the difficulty is that State and city officials are sometimes so solicitous of political interests and party consderations that they fear to offend and allow social trouble to grow until repression seems impossible. The need of this country is lofty, disinterested patriotism, whih forgets all minor allegiances in the presence of the general welfare and has the courage to make all sacrifices which may be needed to uphold this wel-

"The position of the Catholic Church easily defined. She stands for rights and duties; for labor and for capital, so long as both follow duties and the one allows the rights of the other. But, always and everywhere, and above all other civil and social interests or considerations, she stands for public justice and social order. She abhors and forbids all approach to lawlessness and anarchy; she commands obedience to law and stern loyalty to country and to its institutions,'

REV. MYRON W. REED AGAIN.

He Declares Himself an Anarchist and Would "Remove" Scabs. DENVER, Col., July 15 .- Rev. Myron W. Reed to-day delivered an address before a large meeting held under the auspices of the A. R. U., in which he declared he was an Anarchist. He continued by say

"Jesus Christ was not only an Anarchist but was killed by the representatives of the law, the church and state, for daring to practice humanity. Jesus Christ was an Anarchist and a Socialist, but I never read of Him being a deputy sheriff (cheers.) Nothing has discouraged me so much in the past few weeks as to see so many men anxious to take a gun and offer to go out and shoot their fellow-men for the mere pittance of \$3 per day. I look at this effort now being made by such men as Pullman as an attempt to break up all organizations of laboring men, so that they can deal with the workingmen one by one and gradually get them down to

pauperism and serfdom. "I have been criticised for saying that any man had the right to take his labor away from any employer, but had not the right to interfere with any other man for taking his place. I say now that he has a right to interfere if he does it in a peaceable way. It is right and just for every man to protect his wages and his job. I also say that a man who does not belong to a union and stands ready to take another man's place at less wages is an enemy, a spy and an obstructor, and ought, in some peaceable way, to be re-

Mr. Reed predicted that unless something was speedily done for the laboring classes this country would be plunged into one of the greatest revolutions the world

EDITOR MEDILL'S REMEDY.

He Thinks Bismarck's Pension-Fund Scheme a Cure for Strikes. NEW YORK, July 15 .- Among the replies received by the World to a request for views as to the results of the great strike was the following from Joseph Medill

editor of the Chicago Tribune: "I believe the result of this strike will be of great benefit to the country. It is like a thunderstorm that suddenly sweeps up purifies the atmosphere, and results in a better supply of health-giving ozone. It will result in Congress devising laws whereby disputes between railroads and their employes will be harmoniously ad justed. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race to govern themselves. The people have been asleep until awakened by this grat economic earthquake. I believe that in twelve months we will have laws on the statute books of every State that will provide for peacefully settling all future wage discords. I think the con tract system can be applied successfully by the railroads. Employes should be engaged under contract, and should noid their positions so long as they abide by the rules of the company and perform their duties faithfully. No man should be discharged without due notice, and no man should it was possible for Conkling to engage in leave the employ of the company without

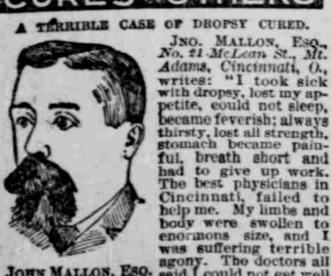
"I heartily indorse the scheme wrought by the great brain of Bismarck in the German empire. I believe that Congress should pass a law reserving a pension fund for the employes of the great railroad corporations. This fund should consist, say, of 2 per cent. of the men's earnings and 1 per companies. It should be controlled by a financial agent of the government and should be invested in sound railroad bonds, not stocks. The bill should provide that anreed h duties for a certain number of years could retire for life on half pay. If a man was killed his family should be entitled to the pension. There should also be a clause providing for the payment of a certain sum when employes are ill. In fact, the fund should be disbursed on the plan in Vogue in the better class of benevolent societies. When this fund is established the men will take more interest in the railroad and its earnings. Strikes will not be known, for the penalties of striking should be dishonerable discharges and a loss of all interest in the pension fund. This fund would be a bond to hold them in unity. Mischievous agitators would find their occupations gone and the unions necessarily would be unions of a purely benevolent character. This scheme would not be confined solely to railroads. I believe that its success on the railroads would result in its spread to all great industrial corporations. When Blsmarck first introduced it in the German empire there was some grumbling, but since then they have discovered its great value and benefit. Now it could not be repealed. A man could retire, say at fifty or fifty-five years. Many men are not worked out at this age, and could occupy some subsidiary position with the corporation and continue to provide for his family. I have the fullest faith in such a law. Either that or state socialism. which is nothing less than creating a great state poorhouse, and the American people are not ready for that system yet."

PREACHER DIXON'S VIEWS

Thinks Government Ownership of The Railroads Inevitable.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., who finds a text for each Sunday's sermons in the events of the preceding week, preached in Association Hall to-day on the strike. This great uprising of the laboring classes, which had cost the country \$10,000,000, and was likely to cost it \$5,000,000 more, had its origin in a great injustice perpetrated by somebody. It was

CURES OTHERS



Cincinnati, failed to help me. My limbs and body were swollen to enormons size, and was suffering terrible JOHN MALLON, ESQ. agony. The doctors all gain, that I was liable to drop dead at any moment. My wife sent for the priest, to pre-pare me for teath. While waiting for death, I remembered reading of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and thought I would try it as a last hope. When I had taken three bottles, I was

breath short and

to give up work.

best physicians in

almost well. The swelling entirely disappeared and I was soon able to resume work. My health is better now than it has been in

WHY NOT YOU?

which secures the laborer from want in impossible to imagine the laboring classes, after enduring the miseries consequent on the depression of the past year, leaving their workshops unless there was injustice somewhere. Three lessons, however, had been learned by the strike: First, that the railroad managers were utterly incapable to handle the railroads the moment strike was precipitated; second, that mad violence and disorder would under no circumstances be tolerated by the American people; third, that the national government alone has the power to break such a strike and raise the railroad blockade, from which follows the logical conclusion that the national government should own the railroads of the country. The railroads, he said, were built strictly for the accommo dation of the public, and neither labor leader nor railroad manager should have the power nor be permitted to interfere with the public rights. If the national government owned the railroads it would be high treason for anyone to dare do such a thing. The strike had made inevitable the government ownership of the railroads in the near future, had not their mismanagement by the corporations already brought the matter to the notice of the country. Then the cost of traffic will be half what it is at present, and the country will never again be paralazed by conflicts like that

DEPUTIES STONED.

Two Carriage Loads of Federal Officers Chased Out of Enid, O. T.

SOUTH ENID, O. T., July 15 .- An attempt was made at about 2 o'clock this morning to blow up the bridge which crosses the creek at a distance of about 150 yards north of this town. The bridge was guarded by soldiers. The explosion did but little harm. Two carriage loads of deputies from North Enid came into Enid between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, when a number of men attacked them with sticks and stones and chased them out of town The greater part of the soldiers stationed here were sent to Pond Creek this morning by special train. Last night some party or parties unknown cut and destroyed the telegraph wires of the Oklahoma Telephone company in North Enid.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

Another Explanation of the Old-Time Trouble Between Them.

Hollands Letter, in Philadelphia Press. The death of Gen. James B. Fry. which occurred at Newport yesterday, did not surprise his friends here, for it was known that his health had been greatly impaired for some time. He is to be buried in Philadelphia on Friday. The death gives some local journals opportunity not only to refer to his conspicuous services during the war, especially as provost marshal general, but also in somewhat lengthy narrative to write the history of his relation to the famous quarrel between Mr. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling, a quarrel which certainly prevented Mr. Blaine from securing he presidential nomination once, whose lurking resentments contributed to his defeat in 1881 and indirectly was one of the auses of the driving of Senator Conkling rom public life. It was at the outbreak of this quarrel that Mr. Blaine delivered the speech in which he reserred to Mr. Conkling as a man with a turkey-gobbler's

It was this comment which the publi has long believed occasioned in Mr. Conkling a personal hatred for Mr. Blaine that tlime and the efforts of warm friends of each of these men were not able to eradicate. The controversy began over the administration of the provost marshal's bureau. In the course of it a letter was read by Mr. Blaine from General Fry which seemed to attack Senator Conkling's integrity. An investigating committee afterward cleared Mr. Conkling of that imputation unanimously. The puble impression that Conkling was

mortally and permanently angered by Mr. Blaine's allusion to him as a strutting turkey-cock was erroneous. After Mr Conkling retired from public life an effort was made, as many had been made before, to bring about a reconciliation between him and Mr. Blaine. So far as Mr. Blaine was concerned there had not been a moment for ten years before the death of Mr. Conkling when he would not have glady met him and explained away the past. In his history he speaks in the highest terms of Conkling's services and abilities. Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe's oldest brother, told me not long before his death that Roscoe had said to him that the common impression that he was angered with Mr. Blaine for his personal allusions to him was utterly without foundation. He had made those allusions upon the floor of the House in the give-and-take of debate and Conkling always felt that he was fully able to protect himself in such a battle as that. He said that his real grievance against Mr. Blaine was that he had in public offered a letter which was an attack upon Conkling's personal integrity; that an investigation conducted by members of the House had resulted in a report signed by every member of the committee fully exonerating Mr. Conkling upon these accusations; that there had been no moment when he would not have cheerfully met Mr. Blaine had Mr. Blaine after that report as publicly withdrawn the charge as he made t. But so long as Mr. Blaine was silent, not confessing his error of judgment or his impetuous mistake, just so long Mr. Conkling must continue to regard him as a man who still was of the opinion that dishonorable pecuniary transaction. It was this, according to Colonel Conkling, which kept his distinguished brother and Mr. Blaine apart, so that they carred their differences to their graves.

A WOMAN REPORTER'S REMARKS. She Tells of the Struggles of the Fair

Sex in Newspaper Work. Josephine Benedict, in Donahoe's Magazine. A paper that employs six women is exceptional. Three is the average number and as they are usually on salary it is of course to the advantage of the paper to use their work as far as possible, and to buy as little outside work as may be. d the girl who is trying to get a foothold in newspaper work may go from office to office for weeks, sending in her story to the managing editor and either getting i back immediately with polite regrets, or after successive calls, have it unearthed from some pigeon hole where it has lain forgotten, till her courage is all gone. Sometimes an effective, characteristic bit of writing catches the editor's quick eye, and the story is accepted. It may not b printed for a month, perhaps longer, and in the meantime the blue pencil and the scissers have been at work, and the mangled remains of the story (every article is story on paper), with a title under which she scarcely recognizes it, appears off in the corner of some inside page, and brings her just half she expected. Of course, i she has a name, matters are very different; her work is gladly read, sought for, indeed; but the name is not made in

Sometimes, by way of helping her along an editor lets a girl sit in the "city room luring a day, with a promise of the first assignment' for which no regular reporter is available. She is fortunate if she gets two in a week, and still more so if hey bring her in \$1 apiece, and then one the men on the night desk will probably rewrite the article entire.

If she hangs around the office a month or so, looks bright and pleasant, does not try to fascinate the editor, and is always teady to do any tiny job, the chances are that she will gradually slip into a place on the paper, perhaps for Sunday specials, perhaps for daily work. She will be paid by the column, and will not love the man who "cuts" her three-dollar story down to 50 cents. He will do it very often, and then expect to be thanked for not throwing it out altogether.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 15.-Arrived: Rhaetia and Zaandam, from Hamburg; Lydian Monarch, from London; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Servia, from Liverpool. LIZARD, July 14.-Passed: Hungaria, from Baltimore; America, from New York. BOSTON, July 15 .- Arrived: Pavonia, from Liverpool; Otranto, from Antwerp. ST. CATHARINE'S POINT, July 15 .-Passed: Brazilian, from Montreal. SOUTHAMPTON, July 15. - Arrived: Saale, from New York. PHILADELPHIA, July 15.-Arrived: Ohio, from Liverpool.

HAVRE, July 15,-Arrived: La Normandie, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, July 15 .- Passed: Lucania, for New York. DOVER, July 15 .- Passed: Schiedam, for

Obituary. BALTIMORE, July 15 .- William Sinciair, a retired and wealthy merchant; died to day, at his home in Baltimore county aged seventy-two years. Mr. Sinclair made a fortune in the wood and willowware business at Brooklyn. He came to Baltimore in 1865 and was for many years president of the Baltimore Gas-light Company. He was a director of the Brooklyn Bank, of Brooklyn, for forty years. Dr. Robert C. and George Taylor, of New York, are stepsons.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.-Philip Herzog, founder of the Gillette-Herzog iron works, of Minneapolis, died to-day, aged sixty years. MUNICH, July 15. - Piglheim, a wellknown painter, died in this city to-day. PARIS, July 15 .- Jules Emil Saintin, the

DESERTS DEMOCRACY

CONGRESSMAN CONN WILL FORM LITTLE PARTY OF HIS OWN.

He Has Decided to Seek Re-Election on a Conn Platform-Anderson Club to Aid in Prosecuting Smith.

Special to the Indiarapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 15.-From telegrams and letters received by Representative Conn from Democratic politicians throughout his district it is probable that he will be asked to run for Congress on his own terms and will not be expected to subscribe to the Democratic platform, State or national, Mr. Conn is rapidly recovering from the indisposition that has confined him to his room for the past week, and will soon address a second letter to his constituents accepting the nomination on the Conn platform mapped out in his letter of declination.

HARD LINES FOR DEMOCRATS. Hard Work to Get Men to Go on the

Ticket in Tipton County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., July 15 .- By flaming redlettered hand bills and brass bands, the Democrats attempted to hold a rousing nominating convention here yesterday, but there were less than 150 people present. As an additional inducement to get a crowd they advertised that John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, would address them. To-day's effort absolutely demonstrates the fact that the Democratic party in this county is all torn up and that it is impossible for them to again marshal their former forces. Heretofore there were always a lot of candidates for every offic , b . they had hard work to fill the ticket. Men were nominated that refused to accept, but were forced to go on the ticket over their most earnest protest. It was a difficult matter to get a candidate for Representative, and finally a man was placed on the ticket for that office that no one expects will be elected. It is possible that the county committee will have to be called together to fill vacancies, for several refuse to be candidates. The following were nominated: For Representative, Jacob Barrow; clerk, James O. Glass; auditor, Francis M. Price; treasurer, George W. Myerly; sheriff, Morgan Wright; surveyor, W. S. Renfro; commissioners, John H. Zehner and Luther T. Bunch.

THE KILLING OF THOMAS. Anderson Club Says It Was Murder and Will Aid in Prosecuting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 15 .- The murder of Weston B. Thomas at Brighton Beach a few days ago is still the absorbing theme in Anderson. At a meeting last night of the members of the Anderson Club, the largest and oldest of the social organizations of the city, Hon. James M. Wellington, one or the leading and wealthy citizens of Anderson, offered the following resolution, which passed by a unanimous vote of all the "Resolved, That the death of Mr. Weston B. Thomas was a most foul and unprovoked murder, and it is the sense of this meeting that this club should employ every possible means in its power to assist in bringing the assassin to justice.' Messrs. J. G. McInraith, Chris S. Wisenall and G. E. Nichol reported in behalf of the club, and as an expression of the esteem in which he was held, a laudatory review of the dead man's career, in which his

upon the minutes of the club. SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

business and social qualities were highly

praised. The report was ordered spread

A Question That Is Causing Much Annoyance at Muncle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., July 15,-Many of the groceries, meat shops, saloons, cigar stores, fruit stores, ice cream saloons and other business houses that heretofore have not closed on Sunday were not open to-day. Recently the Ministerial Association has been attempting to force the Board of Police Commissioners to enforce the Sunday law, especially with reference to the saloons. On Friday the board, under threat of prosecution, was induced to issue the desired order. The order caused a general protest from the business men, especially the druggists, ice cream and soda dealers, and cigar merchants. As a result on Friday afternoon the board held a special meeting and rescinded the order. This caused the ministers, or "good citizens" committee, as they prefer to be called, to publish a card in the evening papers, warning the men who transacted business on Sunday to be careful, intimating that they would be watched and prosecuted. As a result a majority of the stores of all kinds heeded the warning and closed, but there were several meat shops, groceries, candy stores, some saloons and others who did not strictly obey the order. It is likely that to-morrow will be a busy day in Police Court, but the police will take no part. Nearly every minister had a good deal to say to-day in the pulpit on Sunday violations by Muncie business men, and the association of preachers say they will bring about a reform, even if they have to go into the courts. Some of .he closed stores that were locked for the first time ir many years have very comic cards on the door. One of the signs on a cigar store read "You Cannot Smoke To-day, but Eat Eggs." This insinuation was for the benefit of Rev. Clarke, who said people who could not buy meat on Saturday and keep it over Sunday because they had no refrigerator or could not afford one, should eat eggs. The citizens generally are much worked up over the matter, and if it is pushed as promised, the livery stables, street cars, etc., will be prosecuted with others.

THE THRIFTY SMITH.

The Attorney-General Develops a New Wrinkle to Fee-Collecting Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., July 15 .- Attorneygeneral Green Smith is reaching out for more, and presumes to collect taxes from this county from the Wagner Palace Car Company. He wants the auditor of this county to sign a quietus so he can receive his fees from the Treasurer of State. The following letter to the treasurer of Decatur county explains his object and shows he is after his per cent .:

"Dear Sir-I inclose herewith check of the Wagner Palace Car Company for all taxes payable to you by said company, as treasurer of Decatur county, under the act of 1893, including a penalty of 10 per cent, upon the amount reported to me by your county auditor. Please sign the voucher to which the check is attached and return the same to me; also sign and send to me at the same time your usual tax receipt for the amount herewith enclosed. I also enclose a receipt, properly filled out, for your signature as treasurer of Decatur county, showing the payment by me to you of the sum named in the attached check, which you will please sign and deliver to the county auditor, taking from him in return a quietus for said sum, which quietus you will please enclose to me in your letter, together with the

voucher and tax receipt above named." New Driving Park Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 15 .- Yesterday the grounds of the Anderson Driving Park Association were sold at sheriff's sale, bringing but \$10,000. The conveyance was made to Curran Beall, a wealthy farmer from whom the tract was purchased. Upon the heels of the death of the old Driving Park Association a new one was set or foot last night. A party of capitalists, headed by Elmer Nichol, E. T. Brickley and T. N. Stilwell, will organize an association and give a week's running races this fall. The new association will apply for admission to the American Circuit. The grounds are to be improved at once.

Harlan's Fatal Jump.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 15.-Hiram Harlan, a young man aged twenty-three, was killed in a harvest field, yesterday, in Adams township, about eight miles south of Anderson. Harlan was driving a spirited team, that took fright at a load of hay. The wagon, in turning a corner, upset, and the driver jumped to keep himself from being buried under the load. He fell squarely across a wheel and died in a few

Resolutions by Mead Post. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BUTLER, Ind., July 15 .- At a meeting of Mead Post, No. 44, G. A. R., of which J. D.

Dailey is commander and H. J. Crooks, adjutant, the following resolution was OXFORD adjutant, the following resolution was "Resolved, That, as old soldiers, imbued

with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism we view with great concern this organized violence and disregard of all law and order (strike riots), and to the end that the principles for which we fought and suffered shall live, we hereby tender our services to the Governor, if such are deemed necessary, to their maintenance.

Alleged Horsethief Arrested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., July 15 .- Harris G. Hadley was arrested here last night on a charge of stealing a valuable horse belonging to Ben Davis, of Veedersburg, Ind., which he brought here and sold to a band of gypsies for \$40. The horse was taken Wednesday night and was traced to Curtisville, near this city, where Hadley lives. Hadley begged the officers to kill him, and declared that sooner than go to the penitentiary he would kill himself. He is thirty years old. Marshal Shears, of Veedersburg, took him to that place this evening.

Opera Company Stranded. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Inc., July 15 .- The Imperial Opera Company, consisting of ten persons were stranded in Anderson last night, and had their effects attached by landlord Brown, of the Hotel Spencer. The company closed a week's engagement at K. of P. U. R. Pavillion, and lost money. They are here without funds and will probably

Drowned in Wilson Lake. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., July 15 .-- Amos Harris, a young man about seventeen years of age, who lived with his parents,

about four miles west of Columbia City, was drowned to-day while bathing in Wilson lake. His body was recovered. Stabbing Affray.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., July 15 .- During drunken fight this morning in a disreputable part of town known as the "Tenderloin district." Smith Morris was probably fatally stabbed by Taylor Cash.

Indiana Notes. Seymour ball club defeated Goshen Sat-

urday 15 to 10. Richard West, of Auburn, was killed by a falling tree last Friday. The Bedford Stone Company's quarries, which have been closed owing to their sale, will be opened under the new management in about one week.

Application was made Saturday for the prointment of a receiver for the Elkhar County Agricultural Society, whose affairs are in a hopelessly insolvent condition. While Mrs. Zolmann and Miss Minnie Stone, of Bedford, were driving Saturday their horse became frightened and ran away. Both women were seriously in-

Joseph Brookies has brought suit in the Madison Circuit Court for ten thousand dollars' damages against the Panhandle railway. Brookies was terribly crushed while coupling cars.

Ephraim Stine, aged eighty years, died t his home near Stine's Mill, Morgan county. Saturday, of Bright's disease. He was one of the early pioneers and had lived in the county for more than fifty

The Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, just entering upon its fifteenth year, has been sold to Prof. W. H. Willets, of Shelbyville, Ky.; Mrs. H. Gilbert, of Danville, Ill., and Prof. Hal Reed, of Mitchell. They will take charge of the

The Howard Circuit Court has decided that Tipton county must support the family of Blufe Falconberry, a convict. When Falconberry was sent to prison the Tipton county authorities dumped the family over the Madison county line, but the woman and seven children were promptly sent back. Suit was brought with the above re-

SURVIVOR OF THE GRANDE ARMEE, Lieut. Sawin, Who Is Now in His One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Year.

United Service Gazette. Nowadays the claims of bona fide center narians are so fully acknowledged that it is only occasionally that a special "record" is worth chronicling. Such a case is assuredly that of Lieut. Nikolai Andrefevitch Sawin, now Hving at Saratoff, in Russia, who is stated to have been born on April 17, 1768, and who is, consequently, in his 127th year. Lieutenant Sawin, or more correctly, Savin, for he is a Frenchman, was born in Paris, his father, Andre Savin, being then colonel of the French Guards under Louis XV. When a youth Nicholas was sent to the Jesuits' college at Tours, and, after the execution of his father, enlisted in Bonaparte's army in 1798. In the same year he embarked with his regiment, the Second Hussars, at Touon for Egypt, whence he returned to France in 1801. He subsequently fought at Austerlitz and Jena, and was nominate Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1809 after being severely wounded at Saragossa. Taken prisoner by the Spanish, he was sent to Seville, where he, with a dozen other compatriots, was imprisoned in a building which had formerly been used as a prison by the Inquisition. Here he and his companions luckily found some old instruments of torture, by the aid of which they were able to construct a mine and t make their escape, only, however, to become prey to the most fearful hardships and hunger in a long month's wandering in the Sierra, where eight of his com panions succumbed to their dreadful privations, and only three others, with him self, succeeded in eventually rejoining the

In 1812 he served under Ney in the dis astrous Russian campaign at the defeat of Krasnoi. He had several horses shot under him, and arrived some days later, with a few hundred others, almost without arms and nearly dead with cold and hunger, before Berenisa. The following is the graphic description he furnishes of the passage of the river: "Before crossing over the Ala shal-Ney-ordered me to look after the wagons containing the treasure, which cor sisted of some 4,000,000f in gold. The Marshal ordered these wagons to cross by the bridge destined for the passage of the artillery and baggage, and, in spite of my objections on the danger of such a proceeding, he refused to cancel the order, and was, therefore, forced to obey. My turn for passing was among the last, with the rear guard under Marshal Victor. All the commanding officers and marshals were already on the other side, so that when it came there was no longer any semblance of order; no one obeyed orders. The artillery began to cross over at the same time as we did. Suddenly the Cossack lances

were seen, and the tumultuous clamor became terrible. "Scarcely had our wagons reached the middle of the bridge than the bridge, yielding to the weight of the guns and ammuni tion wagons, broke down. In a moment men, guns, wagons and caissons were struggling in a confused mass in the river. Having been thrown from my horse, I made superhuman efforts to avoid being crushed to pieces. The crowd prevented my advancing and I was forced backward. A few me ments afterward we were surrounded by Ossacks, and should have been unable to defend ourselves for any time if it had not been for the intervention of a Russian general, who kept off the Cossacks and proposed that we should surrender. This general was Count Platoff, to whom many of us, including myself, are indebted for having escaped with our lives." Lieutenant Savin was at first sent a pris oner to Jaroslav, and later on to Saratoff.

where up to his hundredth year he gained scanty subsistence by teaching French. At present he and his daughter, an octogenarian, are living in very straitened circumstances in a modest cottage in the suburbs of Saratoff.

Depends on the Man. Philadelphia Record. Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, in answer to the

question, "Which one of the alcoholic liquors is the least injurious for man to drink?" has written a letter, saying that 'setting aside considerations of peculiarities, of personal temperament and individual idiosyncracies, and attempting to lay down a rule for the government of the majority of cases," he would say "in vague, general way." that he adhered to the old traditional belief that "whisky is, after all, the least injurious, safest and best." But constitutions and temperaments are affected in many different ways. For instance, he knows a man who thinks that whisky poisons him, yet can take champagne with impunity, while there are others to whom champagne is poison, who can drink whisky without feeling any the worse for it. Opium puts most people to but occasionally it makes a tient obstinately wakeful, excited and distressed. When Dr. Mitchell, some years ago, remarked to the late Judge G- that the large number of "old Western lawyers who abided by Monongahela rye seemed to prove its wholesomeness," the Judge grimy replied: "Ah, you forget that you see only the survivors."

Education Is Needed.

New York Tribune. All this talk about compulsory arbitration simply shows the urgent need of ompulsory education.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplo

ATHLETIC TEAMS OF THE TWO UNI-VERSITIES TO CONTEST TO-DAY.

The Americans Likely to Defeat the Englishmen in Some of the Events -Newspaper Opinions.

LONDON, July 16 .- There is, without doubt, greater interest being manifested in to-day's contest between the Oxford and Yale athletic teams than was ever shown in any previous gathering of athletes in Great Britain. When the contest was first proposed here little interest was taken in it by the public, but since the arrival of the Yale team, curiosity and speculation have grown until now everybody who takes any note of college contests is on the qui vive of expectation. The interest in this contest overshadows, for the time being, that taken in other sports, not even excepting the Britannia-Vigilant race that will take place to-day off Bangor, Ireland. It is thought that the mishaps that have befallen the contestants during their practice is likely to modify what would otherwise have been a very high standard of results. Nevertheless, a grand exhibition is anticipated.

All the details of the contest have now been settled and the order of the programme fixed, but as yet it is kept secret. The newspapers have devoted much space to articles on the condition and performances of the athletes, and this morning they publish long preliminary notices of the contest. The Times, giving its final conclusions before the match, says that Fry, of Oxford, has jumped 23 feet 614 inches, but he strained his heel in practice, and this may reduce the length of his jump to-day. Sheldon, of Yale, should, the Times thinks, jump 23 feet in spite of his wrenched ankle. Swanwick, of Oxford, also injured his heel, and this may handicap him in the high jump. Still he has cleared 5 feet and 214 inches, and he is certainly superior in form to Cady. If Sanford, of Yale, is really unsound, the result of the quarter-mile dash will probably be between Jordan, of Oxford, and Pond, of Yale. On paper, the mile run seems a certainty for Oxford, as Greenhow's best time is 4:22 3-5. It is difficult to come to a conclusion about the half-mile event. Should this

be decided before the mile race, and Pond stands out, Woodhuil will alone represent America. The latter's time is 1:59, while the Oxford team, in its recent exercise, took two minutes on a quiet day If Greenhow can take part in both races so as to do himself justice the half-mile race should be the most exciting contest of the day. In the hurdles both teams claim almost equal time. of Oakley, of Oxford, is 16 3-5 seconds. The conditions will differ from the American system, as, instead of a cinder track and and the jumps will be over fixed obstacles. Judging from the practice of both teams the Yale men seem to be quicker and more active than the Englishmen, especially in doing the first part of the course. On the other hand, the Oxonians are better between the hurdles, and they practiced more in running the whole number of hurdles, instead of a few, as did the Americans. Most people predict that the Yale men wil be easy victors, but many good judges would not be surprised to see Oxford win. Regarding the hammer and weight Yale is represented by such giants that Ox ford appears to have no real chance, the Americans doing forty-two feet in putting the shot. Maling's best performance is thirty-seven feet last week. Robertson's biggest throw of the hammer is 113 feet, the hammer having a handle three feet long. The stewards for Oxford will be lessrs. Jackson and Shearman, and for Yale Messrs. Sherrill and Van Ingent Sporting Life predicts that Jordan, of Oxford, will just win the one-hundred yards dash and quarter-mile events; Swanwick, the high jump; Woodhull, the halfmile; Greenhow, the mile; Fry. the long jump, and Cady, the hurdles. Hickok and Brown, it says, are both easily ahead of the Englishmen on weight throwing. They will both beat Robertson in throwing the

Lord Londesborough, president of the Queen's Club, on the grounds of which the contests will be held, has invited the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American embassador, and Mrs. Bayard, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Right Hon, J Balfour, Sir Richard Webster, Lord Brassey, the Marquis of Granby, Viscount Curson and Sir John Astley to attend the con-

Murderous Anarchists Arrested. ROME, July 15 .- The police of Bastia, Corsica, a few days ago received information from the Italian police that led to the arrest of the Anarchist Enrico Lucchesi, who is believed to have been the assassin of Signor Bandi, editor of the Gazetta Livernesse, of Leghorn, who was stabbel on July 1 as he was entering his carriage. The wound inflicted upon Signor Bandi was almost exactly like the one that caused the death of President Carnot, of France. Signor Bandi died a few hours after he was stabbed.

PARIS, July 15.-Several foreign Anarchsts have been arrested at Avignon and Montpelier. They will be expelled from the country. A Spanisch Anarchist named Izet has been taken into custody at Perpignan on the charge of being implicated in the plot hatched by Leperthus to murder President Casimir-Perier.

Another Plot to Kill the Czar. LONDON, July 15 .- The Standard's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Pesther Lloyd publishes a dispatch from Warsaw stating that the proposed autumn maneuvers of the Russian army near Smolensk have been abandoned. The dispatch adds that the abandonment of the maneuvers was due to a discovery recently made of mines that were intended to blow up the building that would have been occupied as the headquarters of the Czar. A number of Nihilists have been arrested in

Cholera Cases Increasing.

connection with the plot.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.-There was reported in this city yesterday 218 new cases of cholera and sixty-nine deaths from the disease. An order has been issued for the closing on Sundays and efete days of all wine shops. The physicians and authorities here are seriously alarmed by the spread of the cholera. Elaborate sanitary precautions have been taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. The Metropolitan offered public prayers at the Cathedral to-day, asking that the scourge be stayed.

Christians Killed in Corea. LONDON, July 15 .- A cablegram to the

times from Chemulpo says that fresh trouble has broken out in the district in Corea where the recent rising occurred. Christians are involved in the trouble and a number of them have been killed. The French fathers are now threatened, and a gunboat is proceeding to the maritime point nearest the scene of the disturbance, where it will either offer protection to or be the means of escape for the threatened foreigners.

Vigilant Will Try Again. LONDON, July 15 .- The Messrs. Goulds' pronze sloop yacht Vigilant and the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia will take part to-morrow in the regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, contesting against each

other for the County Down cup. Cable Notes. Prof. Von Helmholtz, of Berlin, grew

worse last night, and all his family were called to his bedside. The Czar has announced his intention to pardon, on the occasion of the wedding of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse, a large number of persons convicted of political offenses. The Czarina, it is also said, will found a charitable institution in honor of the marriage.

Negro's House Dynamited.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 15 .- The front of the residence of a colored man named White, at Steelton, was demolished early this morning by dynamite. White went to Punxsutawney two weeks ago to work in the mines, and ever since then threats have been made by strike sympathizers to kill the family. It is believed they attempted to put their threats into execution by putting a small bomb on the window and setting it off. The only damage done by the dynamite was to the house and furniture.

House of Bad Repute Raided. An assignation house at No. 215 West Ohio street was raided last night by Sergeant Lowe. Five women and four men

were captured. One of the women is the daughter of a patrolman, two of them claim to be orphans, one's father dead, and the other is the support of her mother. One of the men is the cashler

in a leading hotel. A SNAKE KILLS HIMSELF. He Strikes His Fangs Into His Own Body-Effect.

Forest and Stream.

Are venomous serpents susceptible to their own poison? In other words, what would be the result if one of them should happen to bite himself-would it kill him? Indeed, it would. I remember seeing that very thing happen once when I was in the northern part of Wyoming, north of the Rattlesnake Range of mountains. We had been making a survey for a wagon road from Rawlins, a town on the Union Pacific railroad, north ward to Fort McKinney, and had finished the work and were returning, and had reached the place I have described. The region seemed to be wholly given over to the occupancy of prairie dogs, burrowing owls and rattlesnakes. I never saw so many snakes any where except in the swamps of Louisiana during an overflow. You could see them crawling about in all directions, and they were constantly springing their rattles in the grass under foot and frightening our horses, for you know

a horse fears these creatures quite as much as a man does. In ridng along I happened to see a partic ularly large rattler sunning himself on a spot of bare ground, and tried to ride up near enough to strike him with my quirt But my horse was afraid, and I could not make him approach the snake. I did not blame him very much, either, for the old crotalus threw himself into a coll, raised his head, sounded his rattle and prepared to assume the offensive as soon as he saw

Finding that I could not reach him with my short quirt I rode over to one of the wagons and got from the driver his long four-in-hand whip, and with this I returned to the snake. I found him about where I left him, and when he saw me he tried to run away. They are sluggish creatures, however, and cannot go very fast. I had a fancy to tease him a little, and swung the whip so that the end of the ash in failing would tap him gently or the nose. As soon as he felt it he snapped back like a watchspring into a coll sounded his war note and turned his head quickly from side to side to discover his enemy, his forked tongue darting incessantly from his mouth. I was some twenty or thirty feet away keeping perfectly quiet, and he did not appear to notice me at all. I fancy their range of vision must be very short. After a few minutes he lowered his ugly head to the ground and prepared to glide away in another direction. I let him get fairly started, then I tapped him as before, and again he coiled to strike. This was repeated a number of times, lirection, only to meet that uncomforta ble and exasperating little tap. After each stroke he would prepare to fight, and would look in vain for his assaliant, and with each encounter his anger seemed to

At last, having tried unsuccessfully every avenue of escape, he became beside himself with rage. His rattle buzzed in-cessantly. He raised his head nearly half his length above the ground and swayed rom side to side. His eyes glittered like ewels and his forked tongue flashed from his mouth like miniature lightning. His head became broad and flat, and his whole body seemed to swell with venom Suddenly, in an access of fury, he turned his head, and with the full force of swinging blow of his neck, like the down stroke of a saber, he drove his fangs into his own body. He kept his hold and di not withdraw his fangs. His body writhed and twisted for an instant, and his muscles contracted violently once or twice. Then his head sank down, the fire faded from his eyes, his coils relaxed, and he I was astonished. I did not think it was possible that the poison could be so it stantly effective in a creature of such luggish circulation. There can be no mistake about it: h meant to kill himself, and he did it, too. Of the last I have the most satisfactory proof, for as I picked him up and examned him carefully from one end to the

could not play 'possum through all that. BICYCLING THROUGH PERSIA. Two American Tourists Lose Their

other there was not a mark (save the

oite) or a bruise on him. The light strokes

hat he had received from the whip were

not enough to hurt him, still less to kill

him, yet he was dead, for I put him in my saddlebag and carried him to camp,

and then skinned him, and I am sure he

Way on a Stormy Night.

Alleh and Sachtleben, in the Century. The weakness of the Persian for mendacity is proverbial, they say. One instance of this national weakness was attended with considerable inconvenience to us. By some mischance we had run by the village where we intended to stop for the night, which was situated some distance off the road, Meeting a Persian lad, we inquired the distance. He was ready at once with a cheerful falsehood, "One farsak" (four miles), he replied, although he must have known at the time that the village was already behind us. On we pedaled at an increased rate, in order to precede, if possible, the approaching darkness; for although tralitionally the land of a double dawn, Persia has only one twilight, and that closely merged into sunset and darkness. two farsaks were placed behind us, and still there was no sign of a human habitation. At length darkness fell; we were obliged to dismount to feel our way. By the gradually rising ground and the rocks, we knew we were off the road. Droppins our wheels, we groped round on hands and knees to find, if possible, some trace of water. With a burning thirst, a chilling atmosphere and swarms of mosquitos biting through our clothing, we could not sleep. A slight drizzle began to descend, During our gloomy vigil we were glad to hear the sound of a caravan, toward which we groped our way, discerning, at length, a long line of camels marching to the music of their lantern-bearing leader. When our nickel-plated bars and white helmets flashed in the lanternlight, there was a shriek, and the lantern fell to the ground. The rear guard rushed to the front with drawn weapons; but even they started back at the sound of our voices, as we attempted broken Turkish to reassure them. Explanations were made, and the camels soon quieted. Thereupon we were surrounded with lanterns and fire-brands, while the remainder of the caravan party was called to the front. Finally we moved on, walking side by side with the lantern-bearing leader, who ran ahead now and then to make sure of the road. The night was the blackest we had ever seen. Suddenly one of the camels disappeared in a ditch, and rolled over with a groan. Fortunately, no bones were broken, and the load was replaced. But we were off the road, and search was begun with lights to find the beaten path. Footsore and hungry, with an almost intolerable thirst, we trudged along till morning, to the ding-dong, ding-dong of the deep-toned camel bells. Finally, reached a sluggish river, but did not dare to satisfy our thirst, except by washing out our mouths, and by taking occasional swallows, with long intervals of rest, in one of which we fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. When we awoke the midday-sun was shining, and a party of Persian trav-

MEN WHO GIVE BIG DINNERS. Brice, Hitt and L. Z. Leiter Lavish in Hospitality.

The most expensive household in Wash-

elers was bending over us.

ington is that of Senator Brice, who occuples the old Corcoran residence. He has a French cook, and probably spends not less than \$7,000 a year for food alone. His chef often buys as much as forty dollars' worth of vegetables and fruits in a morning at the market, or perhaps he will purchase fifty dollars' worth of imported grapes at once. The Brices give dinners night after night in the season, at which from thirty to one hundred guests sit down. The hospitality of the rich Illinois Congressman. Mr. Hitt, is on a similar scale. His establishment is probably the most costly here, except Brice's. As is usual also at the Brices', dinners at the Hitts' are commonly served on many tables. Perhaps there will be as many as twenty tables scattered about the dining room, drawing room and hall, with half a dozen guests at each. This plan is quite fashionable nowadays, but conservative persons declare that the people who do not happen to find themselves at the same tables with the master or mistress of the mansion are being entertained not by them, but by the servants. In short, the dinner, however fine, is too much on the hotel style. Many diners-out say that the best din ners in Washington are given by the milionaire dry-goods man, L. Z. Leiter. At his entertainments there is never more than one table. His new million-dollar palice, on Dupont circle, is on such a scale that a repast of two hundred covers may be served in the largest music room. The marketing for the establishment is done by an English butler, who has been with the family for many years. He is a remarkable man in his way, and he is a great favorite with society people here. The kitchen of the new Leiter mansion is on a scale for a hotel. Its floor is of polished oak, and the walls are tiled to a height of six feet. There are ventilators and fans to carry out the odors of cook-Connecting with the nine-foot range

charcoal broilers. The scullery, like

n in the stable, four in the house, three ladies' maids, three women in the kitchen, two women in the laundry and two house

that of the British legation, is independent and apart. The establishment employs four

maids-in all eighteen persons. This is not an extraordinary number of servants. Sen-ator Brice has more, and Levi P. Morton

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had a greater number when he Ilved in Washington.

SOMETHING NEW IN CHEMISTRY. Beef Preserved and Kept Pure by a Permeation of Ozone. New York Mail and Express. A writer in a Minneapolis newspaper selates with great circumstantiality how a party of diners in a hotel were surprised and just a little horrified to learn that the

roast beef they had eaten was twenty-one days old, and had been lying exposed to the sun for that length of time. The were reassured when they were informed that the meat had been subjected to a permeation of ozone, and by this means "preserved as well as purified. They diners will probably learn before they gain the information from this co umn that they encountered something on tirely new in chemical action, and if ans one of them has the courage to try it has can very readily prove the assertion. Ozone is one of the principles of oxyget Prof. Loew says it is one of the greates oxidyzers known, or, as he once expressed it, "a sublimation of that portion of ou atmosphere which supports life, and the same time helps burn us up." Di Julius Edmund Doetsch, who died about ten years ago, claimed to have been the inventor of an ozone-producing apparatus which would "age" any dead or thing brought in contact with it. He two gallons of raw spirits fresh from a still and by running a current of pure ozone through it caused the liquo same quality of liquor with an actual ag

ozone they would become old men and women at the age of ten or twelve s He proved that to treat animal meat a the pure gas would have the same of on them as though they had been expect to the atmosphere we now breathe for as many days as there were half minutes it the artificial process Loew and Doetsch are authorities on chemistry. The Western writer may be or he may not. At all events he evidknows more about eating a dinner he does about "ozone." He or one of friends can try the effect of it by shutth himself up in a small room and brant the pure gas for twenty minutes. If

of ten years. Dr. Doetsch believed that

living animals lived in an atmosphere

come out to announce in piping treble that he has aged forty years in twenty minutes.

Doetsch theory is correct, a little will k

Debs in a Nutshell. Oil City Derrick. Born Nov. 5, 1855, at Terre Haute, Ind. Parents natives of Alsace, Germany Father a Terre Haute grocer. Is married. No children. Fine house at Terre Haute. Stands six feet: looks like Bill Nye Locomotive fireman from 1871 to 1874.

Served four years as city clerk of Terre Edits Locomotive Firemen's Magazin In 1884 elected to the Indiana Legisl. Organized the American Railway Union June 20, 1893.

In polities a Populist. Purdue's Discovery.

Purdue University, Indiana has found a substitute for coffee in the soy bean. Japanese plant which is being successful cultivated in that State. As the bean is sa to be capable of cultivation at a less ve than that of chiccory and similar coffee adulterations, there ought to be a commicial future in it which the federal Depart ment of Agriculture might develop with more gratifying results than those which have attended its experiments in the tra-

Labor Leaders Have Too Great Power.

Labor unions have effected great reforms and benefits for labor. They will live and continue to do so. Labor leaders have fat tened on labor unions and, with well-nigh unvarying regularity, have brought disaster, reproach and infinite loss to the that have trusted them. Not until labor unions choose their officers as representatives from their own ranks and refuse to endow them with rights to legislate, direct and lead will labor unionism be safe from the curse of leadership.

A Bad Name. Detroit Free Press.

Prisoner-For callin' me a bad name, Judge-What did he call you? Prisoner-"Debs," yeronner. Judge-Case dismissed.

Judge-Why did you knock the man

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powdet World's Pair Highest Award.